CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1257
CD/TIA/WP.25
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LETTER DATED 17 MAY 1994 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ROMANIA TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT CONTAINING THE ROMANIAN VIEWS AND A WORKING PAPER ON THE PROPOSAL FOR A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

I have the honour to forward to you a document containing the Romanian views and a Working Paper on the "Proposal for a code of conduct for the international transfers of conventional arms".

I would appreciate it very much if you take the appropriate steps to register this document as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament as well as a Working Paper of the Ad Hoc Committee on Transparency in Armaments, and to have it distributed to all member delegations and non-member States participating in the work of the Conference.

(Signed) Romulus Neagu
Ambassador

GE.94-61422 (E)

ROMANIA

Working Paper

PROPOSAL FOR A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

The structural changes of the international relations have brought the end of the cold war and eliminated the threat of a military East-West confrontation and artificial borders in the way of developing normal relations between all nations.

On the other hand, this period of transition is more than ever full of conflicts and convulsions, risks and uncertainties. There is no doubt that instability and tension will considerably enhance the natural cost of political, economic and social transformations within different regions of the world.

Under the current circumstances, the common awareness of risks and challenges should represent an important stimulus for cooperation.

In recent years, this increasing awareness has underlined the importance of transparency in armaments in relation to enhancing international security. The promotion of transparency would encourage prudent restraint by nations in trading in arms and reduce misunderstandings and tensions caused by lack of information.

A number of recent developments suggest that there is a recognition of the need to exert greater control over transfers of conventional weapons.

The London Economic Summit of the Group of Seven Industrialized Nations (G7) adopted in July 1991 a "Declaration on Arms Transfers and Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-Proliferation" which set out the need for transparency, consultation and action in order to ensure that countries could never again acquire massive arsenals that went far beyond the needs of self-defence.

In the Declaration issued after their meeting on 17-18 October 1991, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council adopted common guidelines for the transfer of conventional weapons and agreed to continue discussing the possibilities for lowering tension and arms level, including the development of further measures of restraint concerning arms transfers.

In the CSCE Forum for Security Cooperation in Vienna, the participating States tabled a proposal on "Principles governing conventional arms transfers", recalling that in Prague, on 30 January 1992, "they agreed that effective national control of weapons and equipment has acquired the greatest importance and decided to include the question of establishment of a responsible approach to arms transfers as a matter of priority in the work programme of the post-Helsinki arms control process".

In the efforts of increasing openness and transparency in armaments, in order to make military behaviour more predictable and to reassure concerned States of the non-threatening intentions of potential rivals, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms - officially established as of 1 January 1992 - is founded on the long-standing basic principles of cooperative security among States.

Romania believes that far-reaching international action is needed to promote restraint and transparency in the transfer of conventional weapons.

In this respect, it might be useful to establish an appropriate frame for consultation and action in order to ensure that countries could never again acquire arsenals that go far beyond the needs of self-defence.

To this end, Romania proposed at the previous session of the Conference on Disarmament that such a frame should be elaborated to bring about responsibility in arms transfers.

In his address to the plenary of the CD on 16 June 1993, the President of Romania, Mr. Ion Iliescu, stated:

> "Conventional arms are, obviously, more frequently used in the hot points of our planet and they often represent a main destabilizing factor. Moreover, the balance of forces established in time or by international agreements in various sensitive regions and zones can be undermined through preferential conventional arms transfer policies.
>
> In the future, the overall aspects regarding transparency in armaments could be regulated in an international treaty of universal vocation, which would set standards and procedures, as well as appropriate implementation mechanisms.
>
> In order to break the ground for such a comprehensive and complex work, a first stage could be aimed at agreed guidelines to serve as an international code of conduct. The experience in this field of the five permanent members of the Security Council could represent a starting point and a useful contribution for the future efforts of the Geneva Conference, as well as those of the United Nations, the CSCE and various regional bodies."

In this respect, a Code of Conduct is intended to establish a universal and non-discriminatory principles and criteria to be followed by subscribing States in considering arms transfers.

Romania shares the view that there is a responsibility on arms-producing States to ensure that their weapons exports do not contribute to instability or conflicts in other countries or regions and that there is a need that importing countries exercise responsibility and restraint in their procurement policies as well.

For this reason, we consider that the Code of Conduct should be open to all States.

Romania considers that the Code of Conduct should consist of a set of guidelines, namely a list of politically-binding principles and criteria on which arms export and import policies of subscribing States should be based.

The Code would apply to transfers of the seven categories of conventional weapons and equipments on which States are requested to supply data to the United Nations Register: battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers. The addition of further categories, taking into account significant technical developments, could be considered according to the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/36 L.

The subscribing States will provide data and information according to the requirements of the United Nations General Assembly resolution establishing the Register of Conventional Arms, which could be an important part of the international Code of Conduct for the purposes of increasing transparency in arms transfers, in accordance with universally applicable rules and standards.

In establishing a mechanism for the application of the Code of Conduct, some political and technical key problems should, inter alia, be considered:

(a) key political problems:

- each State's right to security;
- the importance of trade to the economies of the concerned countries and, in this frame, the legitimacy of conventional weapons transfers;
- through GATT, Governments have stressed the need to stimulate trade and remove barriers to the free movement of goods;
- the continued use of weapons to support and promote foreign and security policy.

(b) key technical problems:

- monitoring the physical movement of goods (especially in re-export situation);
- verifying delivery to, as well as diversion within the recipient country;
- defining the limit beyond which armaments are excessive and destabilizing.

The elaboration of the Code could be undertaken in the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and the text could be submitted to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

This would be consistent with the work undertaken by the CD in response to the requests contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/36 L.

PROPOSAL FOR A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

BASIC PRINCIPLES

- The recognition of the legitimacy of conventional arms transfers to meet the security and defense needs.

- The reaffirmation of the importance which should be attached to the goal of increasing openness and transparency in armaments essential to enhance mutual confidence.

- the promotion of the establishment of international peace and stability and of undiminished security for all States.

- The commitment that arms transfers are made and used in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

- The need to preserve regional and international peace, security and stability.

- The prevention of excessive and destabilizing accumulation or armaments, considering that such accumulations pose a threat to national, regional and international peace and security, particularly by aggravating tensions and conflict situations.

CRITERIA

(a) To be followed in considering arms transfers:

- The needs to enable the recipient country to exercise its right to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

- The respect for the international commitments of the subscribing States, in particular on the non-use of force and on the non-proliferation, agreements on arms control and disarmament, as well as other international obligations such as the enforcement of the United Nations Security Council sanctions.

- The respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the recipient country.

- The purpose for which the arms transfers are being made and in particular whether they will contribute to an appropriate and proportionate response by the recipient State to the security and military threats confronting it or will enable the recipient

country to participate in peace-keeping or other measures consistent with the United Nations Charter or other regional arrangements.

- The legitimate domestic security needs of the recipient country.

(b) To be followed for avoiding transfers that might:

- Be used for the violation or suppression of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

- Affect national security of other subscribing States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a subscribing State.

- Prolong or aggravate an existing conflict, taking into account the legitimate requirement for self-defence as well as the respect of arms control and disarmament agreements or sanctions adopted by the Security Council.

- Endanger peace, increase tensions and contribute to regional instability or introduce destabilizing military capability into a region.

- Be diverted within the recipient State or be re-exported for purposes contrary to the aims of the Code of Conduct.

- Be used for the purpose of repression, for supporting or encouraging terrorism or other than for the legitimate defense and security needs of the recipient country.

MECHANISM

The Code of Conduct would mark a specific progress in the process of bringing arms trade under international control, started with the decision to establish the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in December 1991 (resolution 46/36L).

An agreed mechanism is a prerequisite for dialogue on security matters, especially in sensitive fields, and a realistic picture of arms transfers can only be constructed by States on a cooperative basis.

The subscribing States will provide data and information according to the requirements of the United Nations General Assembly resolution establishing the Register of Conventional Arms, which could be an important part of the international Code of Conduct, for the purposes of increasing transparency in arms transfers, in accordance with universally applicable principles and criteria.

The data will be provided annually, not later than 30 April, and could also include information on national legislation and policies in the field of arms transfers, as well as information on export control mechanisms of those transfers.

The institutionalization of periodic consultations at the political and, wherever necessary, military levels on the application of the Code should be realized.

The subscribing States will cooperate in order to establish efficient mechanism for the national control of arms transfers and to avoid illicit transfers.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1258
19 May 1994

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 MAY 1994 FROM THE ACTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE CONFERENCE AND THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINE ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF A JOINT UNITED STATES-UKRAINE STATEMENT ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE MATTERS AS WELL AS THE TEXT OF A DOCUMENT RELATING TO A UNITED STATES-UKRAINE MISSILE EXPORT CONTROL AGREEMENT, ISSUED IN WASHINGTON ON 13 MAY 1994

We have the honour to forward to you the text of a Joint United States-Ukraine Statement on security and defence matters as well as the text of a document relating to a United States-Ukraine Missile Export Control Agreement, as issued in Washington on 13 May 1994.

Could you please take the appropriate steps to register these documents as official documents of the Conference on Disarmament, and to have them distributed to all member delegations and non-member States participating in the work of the Conference.

(Signed): James H. Madden
Acting United States
Representative to the
Conference on Disarmament

(Signed): Olexander Slipchenko
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Ukraine
Head of Delegation

GE.94-61484 (E)

Following is the text of a Joint Statement by the United States and Ukraine as released 13 May 1994 in Washington.

The United States and Ukraine reaffirm their commitment to building a relationship based on partnership and mutual trust and respect between their two countries, and to continuing to build a new relationship in security and defence matters that reflects the end of the cold war. In this regard, the United States and Ukraine recognize the importance of fulfilling their obligations under the START Treaty and the Lisbon Protocol, the January 1994 Trilateral Statement, and bilateral commitments these two countries have made to each other regarding elimination of strategic offence arms and assistance to be provided for this purpose.

Ukraine welcomes United States progress in reducing strategic offensive arms. As the first step toward meeting the reductions required by the START Treaty, the United States has already removed over 3,500 nuclear warheads from over 780 intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Within the next few months, all warheads will have been taken off United States ballistic missiles whose launchers will be eliminated under this treaty. Ukraine also notes with satisfaction that, as a reflection of the improved international security environment, by 30 May United States strategic ballistic missiles will no longer be targeted on Ukraine or any other country.

The United States strongly supports the Verkhovna Rada's and President Kravchuk's commitment that Ukraine accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapon State in the shortest possible time, and underscores its willingness to assist in helping Ukraine eliminate strategic offensive arms located in Ukraine. The United States welcomes the progress in the process of deactivation of missiles on Ukrainian territory, and - in accordance with the Trilateral Statement - 180 nuclear warheads have been transferred from Ukraine to Russia for dismantlement. The United States also welcomes the beginning of the process of delivery from Russia of fuel assemblies for nuclear power plants in Ukraine, in accordance with the Trilateral Statement.

Washington - Following is the text of a White House release as issued by the office of the Vice-President on 13 May 1994 headlined "United States-Ukrainian Missile Export Controls Agreement":

Vice-President Gore and Deputy Prime Minister Shmarov of Ukraine today signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Missile-Related Exports. In the memorandum, Ukraine agreed to conduct its missile- and space-related exports according to the criteria and standards of the multilateral Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). This formal commitment on the part of Ukraine meets a major non-proliferation objective of the United States and the 24 other members of the MTCR.

The memorandum is a welcome expression of the strong partnership that the United States and Ukraine have established to address issues of non-proliferation and arms control. Ukraine's commitment to abide by the criteria and standards of the MTCR is an important step that shows its readiness to be a responsible national actor in the sale of high-technology goods and services, including in the aerospace sector.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1259
CD/TIA/WP.26
24 May 1994

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1994 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ENCLOSING A DOCUMENT ON BEHALF OF BELGIUM, CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONTAINING A WORKING PAPER ON MILITARY HOLDINGS AND PROCUREMENT THROUGH NATIONAL PRODUCTION

I have the honour to forward to you a document on behalf of Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. This document elaborates a working paper on military holdings and procurement through national production.

Could you please take the appropriate steps to register this document as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament as well as a Working Paper of the Ad Hoc Committee on Transparency in Armaments, and to have it distributed to all member delegations and non-member States participating in the work of the Conference.

(Signed) Stephen J. Ledogar
Ambassador

GE.94-61591 (E)

BELGIUM, CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WORKING PAPER ON MILITARY HOLDINGS AND PROCUREMENT THROUGH NATIONAL PRODUCTION

1. Operative paragraph 5 of United Nations General Assembly resolution 48/75E of 16 December 1993 encourages the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the request contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36L. Paragraph 12 of resolution 46/36L requests the Conference on Disarmament to address, as soon as possible, the question of the interrelated aspects of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including military holdings and procurement through national production, and to elaborate universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in this field.

2. On 25 January 1994, the Conference on Disarmament established an ad hoc committee on Transparency in Armaments for the 1994 session (CD/1239). As provided in resolution 46/36L and in accordance with its 1994 programme of work (CD/TIA/CRP.8), the ad hoc committee considered, inter alia, the question of military holdings and procurement through national production.

3. It is of importance to develop non-discriminatory practical means in this field, because this will constitute a further important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters. A confidence-building measure whereby States would, on a voluntary basis, provide data on their military holdings and procurement through national production would enhance openness mainly in relation to States that do not depend predominantly or exclusively on arms imports to meet their defence requirements. In combination with existing transparency measures relating to conventional arms transfers, such a confidence-building measure would contribute toward a more balanced approach to the concept of transparency in armaments.

4. The ad hoc committee did not attempt to elaborate precise and detailed technical definitions of what constitutes military holdings and procurement through national production respectively. However, to enable the elaboration of a global confidence-building measure, it is necessary to have at least a common understanding of the terms "military holdings" and "procurement through national production", as well as the term "armed forces", leading to definitions in broad outline.

5. On the basis of the available working papers and the discussion the ad hoc committee held on military holdings, military holdings comprise conventional armaments and equipment which are under the operational control of the armed forces within and beyond its land territory. This will include all conventional armaments and equipment: in active units, in depots, in storage, in prepositioned stocks, in non-activated units, undergoing repair or maintenance, undergoing modernization or upgrading. It will in principle exclude: equipment undergoing manufacture, testing or evaluation; equipment used for research and development purposes; equipment belonging to historical collections; and equipment awaiting export, decommissioned, or undergoing

destruction. Each United Nations member State is expected to report all conventional armaments and equipmnent which it considers to be of military significance.

6. On the basis of the available working papers and the discussions the ad hoc committee held on procurement through national production, procurement through national production means all conventional armaments and equipment which have been placed under the operational control of the armed forces. This includes production from commercial or government-owned sources, as well as national procurement from programmes in which United Nations member States are collaborative partners.

7. The ad hoc committee did not attempt yet to define the term "armed forces" or "military forces". In providing data on military holdings and procurement through national production, United Nations member States would be nevertheless invited, as a measure to enhance transparency, to indicate the type of forces to which these data apply.

8. A confidence-building measure on military holdings and procurement through national production, as described above, would be most effective if the data to be provided under such a measure would be reported to the United Nations register of conventional arms. Paragraph 8 of resolution 46/36L mentions inclusion of data on military holdings and procurement through national production as one of the possible modalities for early expansion of the scope of the register.

9. Accordingly, United Nations member States would be called upon to provide data on military holdings by 30 April of each calendar year reflecting the situation as of the preceding year. United Nations member States would also be requested to report by 30 April of each calendar year the procurement which took place within the preceding year.

10. United Nations member States would be called upon to provide data on military holdings and procurement through national production in the seven existing categories of the United Nations register of conventional arms. Those categories are battle tanks, amoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missile and missile launchers. (For a definition of the categories, see the report of the 1992 panel of governmental experts, A/47/342 of 14 August 1992, para. 14.)

11. United Nations member States would provide the data on their military holdings and procurement through national production on an appropriate reporting form, either through expansion of the current matrix for data on arms transfers or on a separate reporting form.

12. Both for military holdings and procurement through national production, United Nations members States would provide data on the aggregated number of items in each of the seven categories of the register. United Nations member States also are invited to provide any additional information they wish in the remarks column in the respective reporting form.